THE Numb. 147.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, May 18, to Friday, May 25, 1739.

Having in our Gazette, N° 136, *given a brief Account of the late learned and celebrated Dr.* Boerhaave; *we hope the following more particular Relation of his Life, will not, at this Time, be unacceptable to our Readers.*

The LIFE *of Dr.* HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *late Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of* Leyden *in* Holland.

DR. *Herman Boerhave* was born on the laſt Day of *December* 1668, about One in the Morning, at *Voorhout*, a Village two Miles diſtant from *Leyden*: His Father, *James Boerhaave*, was Miniſter of *Voorhout*, of whom his Son * in a ſmall Account of his own Life, has given a very amiable Character, for the Simplicity and Openneſs of his Behaviour; for his exact Frugality in the Management of a narrow Fortune; and the Prudence, Tenderneſs, and Diligence, with which he educated a numerous Family of Nine Children. He was eminently skill'd in Hiſtory and Genealogy, and verſed in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Languages.

His Mother was *Hagar Daelder*, a Tradeſman's Daughter of *Amſterdam*, from whom he might, perhaps, derive an hereditary Inclination to the Study of Phyſick; in which ſhe was very inquiſitive, and had obtained a Knowledge of it, not common in Female Students.

This Knowledge, however, ſhe did not live to communicate to her Son, for ſhe died in 1673, Ten Years after her Marriage.

His Father, finding himſelf incumber'd with the Care of Seven Children, thought it neceſſary to take a ſecond Wife; and in *July*, 1674, was married to *Eve du Bois*, Daughter of a Miniſter of *Leyden*, who, by her prudent and impartial Conduct, ſo endear'd herſelf to her Huſband's Children, that they all regarded her as their own Mother.

Herman Boerhave was always deſign'd by his Father for the Miniſtry, and with that View inſtructed by him in Grammatical Learning, and the firſt Elements of Languages; in which he made ſuch a Proficiency, that he was, at the Age of Eleven Years, not only Maſter of the Rules of Grammar, but capable of tranſlating with tolerable Accuracy, and not wholly ignorant of critical Niceties.

At Intervals, to recreate his Mind and ſtrengthen his Conſtitution, it was his Father's Cuſtom to ſend him into the Fields, and employ him in Agriculture, and ſuch kind of rural Occupations, which he continued thro' all his Life to love and practice; and by this Viciſſitude of Study and Exerciſe, preſerv'd himſelf, in a great Meaſure, from thoſe Diſtempers and Depreſſions which are frequently the Conſequences of indiſcreet Diligence, and uninterrupted Application; and from which, Students, not well acquainted with the Conſtitution of the Human Body, ſometimes fly for Relief to Wine inſtead of Exerciſe, and purchaſe temporary Eaſe, by the Hazard of the moſt dreadful Conſequences.

The Studies of young *Boerhaave* were, about this Time, interrupted by an Accident, which deſerves a particular Mention, as it firſt inclin'd him to that Science, to which he was by Nature ſo well adapted, and which he afterwards carried to ſo great Perfection.

In the Twelfth Year of his Age, a ſtubborn, painful, and malignant Ulcer, broke out upon his left Thigh; which for near Five Years, defeated all the Art of the Surgeons and Phyſicians, and not only afflicted him with moſt excruciating Pains, but expoſed him to ſuch ſharp and tormenting Applications, that the Diſeaſe and Remedies were equally inſufferable. Then it was, that his own Pain taught him to compaſſionate others, and his Experience of the Inefficacy of the Methods then in Uſe incited him to attempt the Diſcovery of others more certain.

He began to practice at leaſt honeſtly, for he began upon himſelf; and his firſt Eſſay was a Prelude to his future Succeſs, for, having laid aſide all the Preſcriptions of his Phyſicians, and all the Applications of his Surgeons, he, at laſt, by fomenting the Part with Salt and Urine, effected a Cure.

That he might, on this Occaſion, obtain the Aſſiſtance of Surgeons with leſs Inconvenience and Expence, he was brought, by his Father, at Fourteen, to *Leyden*, and placed in the fourth Claſs of the Publick School, after being examined by the Maſter: Here his Application and Abilities were equally conſpicuous. In Six Months, by gaining the firſt Prize in the fourth Claſs, he was raiſed to the fifth; and in Six Months more, upon the ſame Proof of the Superiority of his Genius, rewarded with another Prize, and tranſlated to the ſixth; from whence it is uſual in Six Months more to be removed to the Univerſity.

Thus did our young Student advance in Learning and Reputation, when, as he was within View of the Univerſity, a ſudden and unexpected Blow threaten'd to defeat all his Expectations.

On the 12th of *November*, 1682, his Father died, and left behind him a very ſlender Proviſion for his Widow and Nine Children, of which the Eldeſt was not yet Seventeen Years old.

This was a moſt afflicting Loſs to the young Scholar, whoſe Fortune was by no Means ſufficient to bear the Expences of a learned Education, and who therefore ſeem'd to be now ſummon'd by Neceſſity to ſome Way of Life more immediately and certainly lucrative; but with a Reſolution equal to his Abilities, and a Spirit not ſo depreſs'd or ſhaken, he determined to break thro' the Obſtacles of Poverty, and ſupply, by Diligence, the Want of Fortune.

He therefore asked and obtained the Conſent of his Guardians to proſecute his Studies as long as his Patrimony would ſupport him, and continuing his wonted Induſtry gained another Prize.

He was now to quit the School for the Univerſity, but on Account of the Weakneſs yet remaining in his Thigh, was at his own Entreaty continued Six Months longer under the Care of his Maſter, the learned *Wynſchotan*, where he was once more honoured with the Prize.

At his Removal to the Univerſity, the ſame Genius and Induſtry met with the ſame Encouragement and Applauſe.

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* *Erat* Hermanni *Genitor* Latine, Græce, Hebraice *ſciens; peritus valde hiſtoriarum & gentium. Vir apertus, candidus, ſimplex: pater familias optimus amore, cura, diligentia, frugalitate, prudentia. Qui non magna in re, ſed plenus virtutis, novem liberis educandis exemplum præbuit ſingulare, quid exacta parſimonia polleat, & frugalitas.*

plauſe. The learned *Triglandius*, one of his Father's Friends, made ſoon after Profeſſor of Divinity at *Leyden*, diſtinguiſhed him in a particular Manner, and recommended him to the Friendſhip of Mr. *Van Apphen*, in whom he found a generous and conſtant Patron.

He became now a diligent Hearer of the moſt celebrated Profeſſors, and made great Advances in all the Sciences, ſtill regulating his Studies with a View principally to Divinity, for which he was originally intended by his Father; and for that Reaſon exerted his utmoſt Application to attain an exact Knowledge of the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Being convinced of the Neceſſity of Mathematical Learning, he began to ſtudy thoſe Sciences in 1687, but without that intenſe Induſtry with which the Pleaſure he found in that kind of Knowledge induced him afterwards to cultivate them.

In 1690, having perform'd the Exerciſes of the Univerſity with uncommon Reputation, he took his Degree in Philoſophy; and on that Occaſion diſcuſs'd the important and arduous Subject of the diſtinct Natures of the Soul and Body, with ſuch Accuracy, Perſpicuity, and Subtilty, that he entirely confuted all the Sophiſtry of *Epicurus*, *Hobbes*, and *Spinoſa*, and equally raiſed the Characters of his Piety and Erudition.

Divinity was ſtill his great Employment, and the chief Aim of all his Studies. He read the Scriptures in their original Languages, and when Difficulties occured, conſulted the Interpretations of the moſt antient Fathers, whom he read in order of Time, beginning with *Clemens Romanus*.

† In the Peruſal of theſe early Writers, he was ſtruck with the profoundeſt Veneration of the Simplicity and Purity of their Doctrine, the Holineſs of their Lives, and the Sanctity of the Diſcipline practiſed by them; but as he deſcended to the lower Ages, found the Peace of Chriſtianity broken by uſeleſs Controverſies, and its Doctrines ſophiſticated by the Subtilties of the Schools. He found the holy Writers interpreted according to the Notions of Philoſophers, and the Chimera's of Metaphyſicians adopted as Articles of Faith. He found Difficulties raiſed by Niceties, and fomented to Bitterneſs and Rancour. He ſaw the Simplicity of the Chriſtian Doctrine corrupted by the private Fancies of particular Parties, while each adhered to its own Philoſophy and Orthodoxy was confined to the Sect in Power.

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† *Jungebat his exercitiis quotidianam Patrum lectionem, ſecundum Chronologiam, a Clemente Romano exorſus, & juxta ſeriem ſeculorum deſcendens: ut* Jeſu Chriſti *Doctrinam in* N. T. *traditam, primis Patribus interpretantibus addiſceret.*

Horum ſimplicitatem ſinceræ Doctrinæ, diſciplinæ ſanctitatem, Vitæ Deo dicatæ integritatem adorabat. Subtilitatem Scholarum Divina poſtmodum inquinaſſe dolebat. Ægerrime tulit, Sacrorum interpretationem ex ſectis Sophiſtarum peti; & Platonis, Ariſtotelis, Thomæ Aquinatis, Scoti, *ſuoque tempore* Carteſii, *cogitata Metaphyſica adhiberi pro legibus, ad quas caſtigarentur ſacrorum Scriptorum de Deo ſententiæ. Experiebatur acerba diſſidia, ingeniorumque ſubtiliſſimorum acerrima certamina, odia, ambitiones, inde cieri, foveri; adeo contraria paci cum Deo & Homine. Nihil hic magis illi obſtabat; quam quod omnes aſſerant ſacram Scripturam* Anthropopathos *loquentem*, Theoprepos *explicandam*; & Theoprepeian *ſinguli definiant ex placitis ſuæ Metaphyſices. Horrebat, inde Dominantis ſectæ prevalentem opinionem, Orthodoxiæ modum, & regulas, unice dare juxta dictata Metaphyſicorum, non ſacrarum Literarum; unde tam variæ ſententiæ de doctrina ſimpliciſſima.*

[*To be Continued.*]

Hague, Feb. 16. *N. S.*

THE Marquis de Fenelon, Ambaſſador extraordinary from the King of France at this Court, has been obſerved for ſome Time paſt to be in great Perplexities, the true occaſion whereof is judged to be the Miſunderſtanding that has lately ariſen between his Court and that of Vienna. There is great Reaſon to believe, that *that* Difference is real, and not feigned as has been ſuggeſted. Indeed, tho 'it be very much the Intereſt of one of thoſe Courts to impoſe upon the European Powers, and to throw a Miſt before their Eyes; yet one cannot ſee what Advantages the other can propoſe to itſelf by ſuch a Conduct: On the contrary, it is apparently the Intereſt of the latter, to break off all Alliances with the other, which if not ſpeedily done, it's to be fear'd the Houſe of Auſtria will be brought as low as the Ground; an Event of the moſt fatal Conſequence to the Liberties of Europe. In the Two laſt Campaigns againſt the Turk, by a Calculation which has been made, and, it is ſaid, preſented to his Imperial Majeſty, it appears, that Threeſcore Thouſand and upwards of his beſt Troops have been cut off by the Sword, Peſtilence, and other Fatalities; that about fifty Millions of German Florins (near Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling) have been expended, about the one half whereof has been borrowed; that ſeveral Fortreſſes had been loſt, and the Countries utterly ruin'd, ſo as to be in no Condition to pay Taxes, &c. for ſeven Years to come: It is added, that as the Bulk of the Imperial Army conſiſts of raw Men, that at leaſt Ten Millions of Florins extraordinary will be wanted for the enſuing Campaign; that there is no fairer, or indeed ſo fair a Proſpect of ſucceeding therein, as in the Two laſt, when the Luſtre of the Imperial Army was ſullied in the Eyes of the Univerſe. That the Ruſſian Army act at too great a Diſtance, and with too ſelfiſh Schemes to be of any conſiderable Advantage; that no conſiderable Aſſiſtance was to be expected from the Empire, which was very jealous of France; and that the Poles effectually bound up their King's Hands from being of any Service on the preſent Occaſion. On theſe and other Conſiderations, his Imperial Majeſty, in very dutiful Terms, is preſt to conſent to a Peace, and openly to accept of the good Offices of the Two Maritime Powers, who will the more ſtrenuouſly labour a Good One, as it is the greateſt of all their Foreign Intereſts to ſupport his Houſe, and to keep up at leaſt an Equilibrium between it and that of France.

Letters from Paris intimate, That mere Diverſion was not the ſole Intent of the grand Ball which the King gave at Verſailles, but that it had been made Uſe of to ſcreen from the prying Obſervation of the Court Spies, a Conference which the King and the Cardinal had that Evening, in his Majeſty's Cloſet, with a *certain Miniſter* who is not nam'd; and that early the next Morning an Expreſs was ſent to Italy with important Diſpatches, which, it is conjectured, relate to an Alliance, the Contents whereof, it is ſaid by thoſe who pretend to be in the Secret, we ſhall ſoon be inform'd of. Whatever might be the real Intent of this *ſuperbe Ball*, every Body is of Opinion, that it ſerv'd to cover ſome political Myſtery.

The Court finds itſelf greatly embarraſſed with the Reſiſtance made by the Corſicans, and ſees but little Probability of extricating itſelf out of that thorny Affair with Honour, without ſacrificing perhaps 20,000 of its Troops, who can no way avoid periſhing there, either thro' want of Neceſſaries, or by the Unhealthfulneſs of the Air, or by the Arms of the Malecontents, particularly if they be attacked as weakly as hitherto, no more than 4 or 5000 Men having been ſent at a Time, which was in a Manner ſending ſo many to be butcher'd. The Corſicans ſhould have been vigorouſly attack'd at firſt in order to have ſubjected them, but doing it in ſo feeble a Sort, has rather animated and encouraged them. The ſame Conduct is obſerv'd in France as in Genoa, in Regard to the News of that Iſland, nothing is told from either Place that may be depended on. Such was the Intelligence of the ſafe Arrival of the laſt Convoy at St. Fiorenzo; whereas there are certain Advices, that four or five Barks were caſt away, between 4 and 500 Men periſh'd, and the Military Cheſt loſt; above 200 Men, who were drove upon another Part of the Iſland, were taken by the Corſicans, who ſtript them, and were ſome

Time

Time in Deliberation whether they ſhould Maſſacre them, ſo greatly are they exaſperated with the French Troops. It is even reported, that Baſtia itſelf has been deliver'd up to the Iſlanders, the Inhabitants being no longer able to bear the Tyranny of the Genoeſe, and the Haughtineſs of the French. It is ſtill aſſured, that King Theodore is ſupported by the Queen of Spain, and that his pretended Arreſt at Naples, was only to ſecure him from the eminent Danger with which he was threaten'd: People are very impatient to know the Conſequences of this War. Moſt think, that ſhould his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty perſiſt in ſubduing theſe People, his Troops will fare worſe than by being ſent into Hungary, in the midſt of Peſtilence and Famine.

By farther Advices from Paris we are inform'd, that the Day after the Conference which the Prince de Lichtenſtein had with M. Amelot, a Council of State was held, wherein was conſider'd the Propoſition of the Imperial Ambaſſador, which was carried in the Negative: So that the Prince de Lichtenſtein coming to the Cardinal to receive an Anſwer to the Demand he made of 24,000 Men, ſoon after the Time fix'd for that purpoſe; in the Nature of which Anſwer he was already but too well inform'd, was told by that Miniſter, that his Chriſtian Majeſty was ſo cloſely attach'd to the Emperor, that he would gladly have given this Proof of having his Imperial Majeſty's Intereſts much at Heart; but that the Plague which reigns in Hungary, of which the Imperial Army has felt the fatal Effect in the laſt Campaign, would not permit him to ſend to certain Death ſo great a Number of his Subjects: Beſides, upon their returning to France, if they ſhould come back, they might bring along with them that Calamity. The Prince de Lichtenſtein treated this Excuſe as frivolous, and laid a freſh Streſs of the Effects of the great Friendſhip that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has lately profeſs'd for the Emperor. The Cardinal Anſwer'd him, that his Majeſty had already given ſubſtantial Proofs of it, in lending him Ten Millions, without any Security, in relation to which it would be proper to take ſome Steps before engaging any further. The Prince had an Inclination to have replied, but his Eminence cut him off ſhort, in deſiring him to finiſh that Conference, which he thought grew too warm, and might poſſibly have diſagreeable Conſequences. Since it is perceiv'd that this Ambaſſador has been able to penetrate into the Management of the Court, the ſame Deference as heretofore is no longer paid him; and it is perciev'd, with ſome Uneaſineſs, that he exacts a new Ceremonial for the Viſits which he is to make to the Prince and Princeſſes of the Blood.

LONDON, Febr. 24.

By the late contrary Winds, no leſs than 126 outward-bound Veſſels, beſides Coaſters, are detained from purſuing their intended Voyages, viz. 63 in the Downs, 41 at Cowes, and 22 at Dover; which is the greateſt Number ever known. The Upton Frigate, Capt. Spence, for Maryland, ſprung a Leak in the Downs, and was forc'd to put back for Portſmouth to refit.

For ſome Time paſt Mr. Froſt, an Oilman in Cannon-ſtreet, has had Soap ſtolen out of his Shop without being able to detect the Thief; but on Tueſday laſt, as the Apprentice was ſitting in the back Part of the Shop, he ſaw a luſty Fellow come in, ſnatch up a Half-Firkin of Soap, and run away with it: but the Lad run after him, and ſeiz'd him with the Goods upon him, on which he was lodg'd in the Compter for that Night, and the next Day carried before Sir William Billers at Guild-hall, where he poſitively deny'd the Theft; then being ask'd how he came by the Goods in his Poſſeſſion, he ſaid, *That a Relation of his and another Gentleman, laid him a Wager of a Bottle of Wine that he could not carry that Half-Firkin of Soap* (weighing about 30 lb.) *to a certain Place, and that was the Reaſon he took it*; to which Sir William reply'd, *That he wiſh'd the Gentlemen were here now, that you might be all together when the Affair is determin'd*; and then committed him to Newgate for the preſent. ----- This Wager is of ſuch a Nature, that it muſt be decided by twelve credible Houſe-keepers of the City of London at the Old-Baily.

London, March 1. The laſt Advices from Conſtantinople bring that the Porte was greatly embarraſs'd with the News it had receiv'd from the Frontiers of Perſia, where Thamas Kouli Kan was in motion with his Troops, and threatens to enter the Territories of the Empire with a powerful Army. It's added, that the Marquis de Villeneuve took Advantage of this News to preſs the Divan to declare itſelf upon the Propoſitions of Peace which he had made to it; but that the Porte was not yet determin'd upon any Thing. Other Advices from Conſtantinople ſay, that the Grand Vizir had, in a Divan held in December laſt, in Preſence of the Grand Signior, very pathetically ſhewn the Advantages that the Porte was likely to gain by a Continuation of the War, and expos'd the ill Situation of the Affairs of the Emperor and Ruſſia, and that all the Miniſters of the Divan had unanimouſly approv'd of the Council of the Vizir, ſo that it was determin'd to continue the War with Vigour.

They write from Conſtantinople, That the Seraskier of Boſnia, tho' a good Officer, will have no Command this Year, the Vizir having excluded him, and many others, for having been Friends to Count Bonneval; for this, rather than any other Reaſon, the Seraskier of Bender loſt his Head. Theſe Acts of Severity have raiſed up many powerful Enemies to the Vizir, ſo that notwithſtanding his preſent Favour with the Grand Signior, it's thought he cannot long ſupport himſelf, eſpecially if the Campaign ſhould be the leaſt unſucceſsful, or the Negociation of Peace ill conducted: In that Caſe Count Bonneval would again come into Favour, being ſtill greatly eſteem'd by the Grand Signior. The Porte uſes its utmoſt Endeavours to draw into its Intereſt the famous Donduck Ombo, Kan of the Calmucks. The Perſian Ambaſſadors are ſtill Priſoners in their Palace, and there are certain Advices that a ſtrict Alliance is enter'd into between Ruſſia and Thamas Kouli Kan. The Porte is much embarraſſed with the Rebellion near Symrna, and ſeems inclinable to ſatisfy the Pretenſions of the Rebels.

They write from Rome, That a Decree has been publiſhed, renewing the Condemnation of the Fraternity of *Free-Maſons*, with a Promiſe of a Reward of a Hundred Crowns of Gold to any one that ſhall diſcover any of the Heads of the Members of that Society, and the ſame for thoſe who ſhall point out the Place where they aſſemble in this City.

The laſt Advices from Paris ſay, that it's aſſured that a Declaration of the King will ſoon appear, whereby all Negroes will be enjoin'd inſtantly to depart the Country, with a Prohibition againſt any ever coming again into it.

They write from Madrid, that the Ambaſſadors of Great-Britain and Holland at the Spaniſh Court, are under great Uneaſineſs at what is treating on (beſides the Marriages) between that Court and the Count de la Marck, Ambaſſador from France: It's aſſur'd that one of the Articles is, for thoſe two Crowns to make a common Cauſe in reſpect to ſupporting the Commerce in America. The Ambaſſador of France has, it's ſaid, even made ſome Propoſitions to the Catholick King concerning the furniſhing New-Spain with Negroes, which have been favourably receiv'd. It's further reported, that a Project is actually form'd between the two Courts to forcibly reſtrain the Commerce of the Maritime Powers in America.

There was the greateſt Concourſe of People in the Houſe of Lords laſt Tueſday that ever was known in the Memory of Man, to hear the Examination of the Merchants, &c.

This Day will be held a general Court of the South Sea Company, to take into their Conſideration the Demand made upon them of 68,000 l. by the King of Spain.

Capt. Vaughan is to be examined on Tueſday next at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, touching the Cruelties of the Spaniards, to the Subjects of Great-Britain.

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They write from Havre de Grace, that 12 or 1300 dead Bodies have been found floating upon that Coaſt, ſuppoſed to have been caſt away by the late Storms.

London, March 10. They write from Lisbon, that an Engliſh Veſſel was arriv'd there, which had on board Part of the Crew of the Dutch Ship nam'd the Sarah Jacoba, which was loſt going to the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear that the Duke of Marlborough's Regiment will ſoon be ordered home from the Leeward Iſlands, and another ſent thither in its ſtead.

We hear there will be a Lottery for 700,000 l. towards finiſhing the Bridge at Weſtminſter, and for other Purpoſes.

Thurſday there was the greateſt Houſe of Commons that has been for ſome Years; ſome of the Members came to the Houſe about 6 o'Clock in the Morning to take Places, and it's believ'd there were near four hundred Members before 9 o'Clock; a thing never known before.

It was confidently reported on Tueſday, that the Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, lately taken by one of our Men of War in the Weſt-Indies, and ſo reſpectfully, as well as generouſly, releas'd, by order of our Commadore, in her Paſſage from Jamaica to the Havannah, met with and made a Prize of an Engliſh Merchant Ship. ------- This is Spaniſh Gratitude. -----

March 14. On Sunday laſt, Capt. Boſcowen, Commander of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, receiv'd Orders to be in readineſs for ſailing at a Days Warning; and we hear that he is to carry freſh Orders to Admiral Haddock.

We are further inform'd, that Orders are given for fitting out three more Men of War with the utmoſt Expedition; and 'tis ſaid they are to follow Capt. Boſcowen.

March 16. We hear that in a few Days the Commiſſaries for Victualling his Majeſty's Navy will contract for 2000 Oxen and 5000 Hogs, for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, there being ſhortly ſeveral Men of War to be put into Commiſſion, which are deſign'd for the Mediterranean.

London, March 18. We hear that the Merchants in their Hearing, with regard to their Petition before the Right Honourable the Houſe of Lords, were highly applauded.

Orders are ſent to the Victualling-Office, to get ready, with the utmoſt Expedition, Proviſions for 40 Sail of Men of War, which are ſpeedily to be put into Commiſſion.

We are aſſur'd, that if the Spaniards will leave off Taking and Searching our Britiſh Ships, there will be concluded a happy Peace; and if not, we may depend on a War this Summer.

Prices of Goods, &c. *in* Philadelphia, *May* 3.

By the Hundred.

Flour, 7 *ſ.* 6.
Biskett, *White*, 16 *ſ.*
Middling, 12 *ſ.* 6.
Brown, 8 *ſ* 6.
Ship, 9 *ſ.* 6.
Muſc. Sug. 1 l. 18 s. 0.
Rice, ------
Ginger, 1 l. 8 s.
Tobacco 15 *ſ.* 0.
Turpentine, 4 *ſ.* 0.

By the Pound.

London Loaf Sug. 16 to 20 *d*
Penſylvania Do. 14 to 18 *d.*
Allpice, ------
Cotton, 1 *ſ.* 4.
Indico, 7 *ſ.* 0.

By the Gallon.

Weſt-India Rum, 2 *ſ.* 1.
New-England Do. 1 *ſ.* 8.
Mollaſſes, 1 *ſ.* 6.

By the Barrel.

Beef, 1 l. 15 s.
Pork, 2 l. 10 s.
Pitch, 12 *ſ.* 0.
Tar, 10 *ſ.* 0.
Powder, 8 l. 0 s.

By the Buſhel.

Wheat, 2 *ſ.* 8.
Ind. Corn, 1 *ſ* 4.
Salt, *Fine*, 1 *ſ.* 8.
Coarſe, 1 *ſ.* 0.
Flax Seed, 3 *ſ.* 3.

By the Thouſand.

Staves, *Pipe*, 5 l. 10 s.
Hogſhead, 3 l. 0.
Barrel, 2 l. 5 s.

By the Pipe.

Madeira Wine, 22 l. 0.

Williamsburg, May 25. We hear for certain, that there is now a Poſt ſettled from *Charles-Town* to *Edenton*, which return'd laſt *Monday* was Se'ennight to *Charles-Town*; and that the Poſtage of Letters from thence to *Cape Fear*, and *Edenton*, amounted to 80 l. *North-Carolina* Money: By which it may be reaſonably expected, that in a ſhort Time, the Number of Letters will greatly increaſe from the Northward.

Enter'd in the Upper Diſtrict of *James* River,

May 21. *Snow Kitty and Nora, of Virginia, James McCullock, Maſter, from London,* via *Madeira, with ſundry European Goods,* 12 *Pipes and* 1 *Hogſhead of Madeira Wine.*

Clear'd out.

May 23. *Sloop Mary of Bermuda, John Scars, Maſter, for Madeira, with* 3500 *Buſhels of Wheat, and* 400 *Buſhels of Corn.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

May 25, 1739.

LOST *in* Williamsburg, *or between That and* York, *on the Nineteenth Inſt. a Silver Salvatory, with a Tortoiſeſhell Top. Whoever finds the ſame, and will bring it to Mr.* Henry Wetherburn, *in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have Five Shillings Reward.*

RAN *away from on board the Ship the* Duke of Cumberland, Joſeph Barnes, *Maſter, from* Briſtol, *now lying at* Bermuda Hundred *in* James *River, on the Twenty Third Inſt. Four Convict Men,* viz. Thomas Davis, *a* Welſhman: *He is a ſhort black Man, about* 40 *Years of Age. Had on a white Coat with a Cape, a grey Waſtecoat, and a Pair of Buckskin Breeches.*

Matthew Gardner, *a thick well-ſet Man, much pockfretten, is between* 50 *and* 60 *Years of Age. Had on very ragged Apparel, and an old Coat.*

Matthew Gardner, *Jun. a thick well ſet Man, of a middle Stature, and full featur'd, about* 23 *Years of Age.*

Jeremiah Auſter, *a luſty, tall, freſh colour'd Man, about* 28 *Years of Age. Had on a white Great Coat, and a brown Waſtecoat.*

Whoever will take up the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to me the Subſcriber, at Bermuda Hundred, *ſhall be handſomely rewarded, beſides what the Law allows, by* Joſeph Barnes.

RAN *away from the Subſcriber, in* Caroline *County, on the Sixth Inſt. a Country born Negro Man, named* Tony; *he is a thick ſquat Fellow, with a large Beard. He took with him a grey Cloth Coat, a Felt Hat, a Pair of* Virginia *Shoes and Stockings, and ſeveral other Sorts of Apparel. Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and brings him to me in* Caroline *County, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by*

Jonathan Gibſon.

RAN *away from the Subſcriber, in* Richmond *County, on the Seventeenth of* April *laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named* Daniel Young; *he is about Six Feet high, well made, of a full and freſh Countenance, with black Hair; hath the Scar of a large Cut in his right Wriſt, and two Scars on the fore Part of his Head. Had on, when he went away, an old dark colour'd Cloth Coat, one check'd Shirt, and two Oznabrig Ditto, a light colour'd Dimitty figur'd Waſtecoat, one Pair of* Virginia *Cloth and one Pair of old Leather Breeches, a Pair of blewiſh colour'd worſted Stockings, one or two Pair of neat* Virginia *Leather Pumps or Shoes, of his own Make. He took with him a Compleat Set of Shoemakers Tools; among which was a new Gage, ſeveral Bones, and rubbing Sticks, unuſual in the common Sets of ſuch Tools. And it is ſuppos'd he took with him a luſty Mulatto Fellow, belonging to Mr.* Edgcomb Suggit, *who ran away about the ſame Time; and that they went away in a large Canoe. Whoever apprehends the ſaid* Daniel Young, *ſo that he be convey'd to his Maſter, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by* Daniel Hornby.

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